SUBSCRIBER

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

"Let us strip for the fight," said Belva Lockwood in a speech the other day. There was a wild stampede, and the only men left in the hall were two who had been tramped under foot and rendered unconscious.

All last week there was some-

thing very like

in our direction to secure the great bargains we are offering in STRICTLY ALL-WOOL LIGHT-WEIGHT SUITS.

No such values ever before given in this city or State.

A \$10 Suit for \$6. A \$12 Suit for \$7.50. A \$15 to \$18 Suit for \$10. Fancy Percale Shirts worth \$1 will be sold this week for 78c. Only a limited supply.

5 and 7 W. Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX. ANKAKEE

(BIG FOUR Rail- Way) THE NORTHERN PART OF NEBRASKA, ong the line Freemont, Elkhorn & Mission Valley Railroad, is a very fertile, well-watered country. Here is yet to be found government land at \$1.25 and \$2.50 per acre, or subject to free homestead or tim ber claims. All along this new line of railroad will be found springing up every few miles bright, pros-perous, shoving little towns, surrounded by a fertile country. These towns offer fine inducements to laborers, mechanics, merchants, and young professional men. The great regions to the West, devoted only to mining and stock raising, afford the finest market for farm products, at the highest prices. Seekers after new homes cannot do better than to go and see this goodly land on the Cheap Excursions of Aug. 21, Sept. 11 and 25. It is 684 miles from the Missouri river to end of track in the Black Hills, Dakota, and every mile of it offers superior inducements

SEE OUR SPECIAL RATES. One-half rate to States and Territories above mentioned Aug. 21, Sept. 11 and 25. Oskaloosa (Ia.) and return, Sept. 3, good for Washington, D. C., and return, Aug. 19 and 20, good to return eight days, only...... 16.00 Maxinkuckee and return, Aug. 18 and 25;

wery low.

Alifornia and return, good sixty days....... 73.85

The Hot Springs of Dakota, in the Black Hills, is

one of the most wonderful health resorts of this country of wonders. TIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION. Depart....... 3:55am 10:53am 3:50pm 6:26pm Arrive........ 10:45am 11:45am 5:07pm 10:50pm CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS.

for tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all in-formation call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

THE RIPENING CORN.

It Is in Splendid Condition in Indiana and Illinois-Not Up to the Standard in Kansas. CHICAGO, Aug. 19.-The following is the crop summary which will be printed in the Farmers' Review this week: While the general condition of the corn crop of the country is considered good, it has been widely published that in Kansas very serious damage has been done to the corn by hot winds; that these reports have been authentic is corroborated by our correspondents, a summary of which shows the condition of the corn erop in Kansas to be about 70 per cent of an average, which is much lower than that in any other corn-growing States reporting this week. But the corn is not in bad condition in all parts of Kansas. In Bourbon county, for instance, the condition is placed at 120 per cent.; in Douglas, at 105 per cent., and in Woodson and Harrison counties at 100 per cent. The worst report comes from Rush county, where the condition is estimated at only 10 per cent of an average. In Sedgwick county the condition is placed at 25 per cent of an average, and in Cherokee at 30 per cent. Corn in other counties ranges in condition from 50 to cently fallen in Kansas, it is reasonable to expect that a material change for the better will consequently be noted in the condition of the corn crop there. The condition of corn in other States is comparatively satisfacout of the way of frost in good time, but farmers are afraid that a few fields which had to be planted a second time, or even a third time, on account of cut-worms, will be caught should frosts come early. Our reports from Washington county, Minnesota, state that the corn crop there will be a failure if frosts come before Sept. 20. Illinois and Indiana head the list in the condition of the corn crop, both placing the average at 104 per cent. Ohio comes next with an average condition of 103 per cent.; then comes Wisconsin with an average condition of 102} per cent, the rest reporting as follows: Kentucky, 97 per cent.; Missouri, 95 per cent.; Nebraska, 924 per cent.; Dakota, 92 per cent., and Minnesota, 91 per cent.

Weather and Crops.

Washington, Aug. 19. - The weather and crop bulletin for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 18, states that the weather during the week has been favorable for growing crops in the wheat and corn regions of the Northwest, where reports indicate that some crop prespects have been improved. In Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina the weather during the week was favorable, and growing crops which were suffering from drought in the early part of the week were much benefited by recent rains. Rain has proved beneficial to the tobacco crop in Kentucky, aithough the plant in some sections has been prematurely ripened by previous dry weather. In New England and the middle Atlantic States the weather during the week was generally favorable for all grow-

North American Kriegerbund,

CLEWILAND, Aug. 19 .- The city has been given up to the Germans to-day, the occasion being the fourth annual meeting of the Kriegerbund of North America. About eight bundred veterans of the German army are present, societies being here from all the principal cities of the East and West. Nearly all the delegates had arrived last evening, when a reception was held at Germania Hall. It was attended by all the leading Germans of the city. Yesterday was the eighteenth anniversary of the battle of Gravelotte, and this fact lent additional interest to the exercises. To-day there was a parade in which the visitors and nearly all the German societies of the city participated. This was followed by a picnic and celebration at Byerhe's Park. It was expected that Gen. Franz Sigel would deliver an address, but at the last monent he sent a telegram of regret. Speeches were made by Charles Schmidt and William Backus, of Cleveland. All serts of amusement were provided. and the day was pleasantly spent. The business session begins to-morrow morning.

Unprovoked Murder.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 19. - Information comes from Sedalia, Mo., of the wanton murder of an eighteen-year-old boy, near the village of Clifton, in Paris county. The victim, John Tabb, was at work in a field, when Wm. Beaman, a farmer residing in the neighborhood, walked across the field, shot the boy and then fled to the brush. The killing was witnessed by Tabb's father, Link Morris and a man named Brown. Two weeks ago Beaman and his wife quarreled, and a member of the Beaman household implored Morris and young Tabb to go to the house and pacify Beaman, which they did. It was for this interference that Beaman killed young Tabb. A

WHEN INDICATIONS. MONDAY-Light local rains; nearly stationary temperature.

FULLER AND FULLER!

The Great Five-Store Establishment of THE WHEN calls crowds bigger and bigger, as the season grows older.

The Grand Reduction Sale In all departments is what finds such favor. UNDERWEAR,

> OUTERWEAR, SHIRTS,

HATS.

These things are going at cut prices, and saving to thousands a margin of 20 per cent. ON THE THINGS THEY NEED NOW! "HATS OFF," WAY OFF.

Couldn't quote to per cent.

A Linen Duck Cap for a man, one dime.

A boy's Campaign Cap, dime and a half.

A 50 cent White Straw Hat, for 24 cents. A Fancy Straw Hat, 49 cents. Choice of Schindler, Mackinaw, formerly

\$2 and \$2,50, for \$1. Fashionable Shapes and Shades of Soft and Stiff Hats, former price \$2.50 to \$4, go now tor \$1,50 to \$2.50.

THE GREATEST SALE, THE BIGGEST CROWDS AT

TALKED TO DEATH.

Meritorious Measures Beaten Because Their Promoters Talked Too Much. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Since Chairman John J. O'Neil, of the House committee on labor, talked a meritorious measure to death, a couple of months ago, his example has been followed in a number of instances, not alone in the House but in the Senate. In the Senate, a few days ago, a measure was called up, and its author, who is one of the oldest and most learned members of that body, insisted upon "explaining the merits of the bill." He said that he did not feel that a vote should be taken until he was allowed to say something on the subject. Senators arose in their seats and said that there was no objection to the bill and there was no necessity of consuming time. The author of the measure, however, insisted that he wanted to speak on the subject, and he began to talk. He talked for a couple of hours and nobody listened to him. Finally when he called for a vote on the measure the Senators who had gone to the cloak-rooms or their committee rooms in a feeling of disgust, were called up to their seats again, and the vote resulted in almost two-thirds of those present being opposed to the measure's adoption. It was a clear case of talking a bill

Last week in the House a member secured unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill and pledged the House that only a few minutes would be required for the consideration and adoption of the measure. He got up to "explain the merits of the case" and branched off into a speech, which resulted in the consumption of about three hours' time. Finally the House became disgusted, called the regular order, and then it was necessary to demand the previous question to put the bill on its passage at once. The measure was defeated by an almost unanimous vote, when every member present appeared to have been in favor of it if a vote had been taken as soon as the bill was called up. The wise men in Congress never talk on a measure except when they find it necessary to popularize it; but some of the new men or those who are smitten with their alleged oratorical powers and who want to deliver an address to be issued as documents in their respective districts insist upon the delivering of speeches, not with a view of impressing those present. Even at this late day in the session they are occasionally taught severe lessons.

Soldiers' Records.

special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 .- By direction of the Secretary of War, to complete the record, the discharge of private Major E. Muse, Twenty second Battery, Indiana Light Artillery Volunteers, July 7, 1865, is amended to take effect December 31, 1864; he is mustered into service as second lieutenant, same organization, to date Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out and honorably discharged as second lieutenant July 7, 1865 and he is mustered for pay in said grade during the period embraced between the aforesaid dates. Also, the discharge of First Sergeant Charles H. Dillingham, Company I, Fifty-third Indiana Infantry Volunteers, April 27, 1863, is amended to take effect Dec. 19, 1862; his muster into the service as second lieutenant, same ed to date Dec. 20, 1862; his discharge as second lieutenant, same company and regiment, Dec. 12, 1864, is amended to take effect July 26, 1864; he is mustered into the service as captain, same company and regiment, to date July 27, 1864; mustered out and honorably discharged as captain Dec. 12, 1864; and he is mustered for pay in said grades during the periods embraced between the aforesaid dates.

Mr. Matson Declines a Gift.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 .- Congressman Matson, of Indiana, has declined to accept the silver service which was presented to him yesterday by the employes of the Government Print ing Office, on the ground that it is not proper for him to accept any reward for the performance of a duty imposed upon him as a member of Congress, and that it would set a very bad prece-

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 .- Representative Owen left here this evening for Rochester, Ind., to be present at the convention which will renominate him on Wednesday by acclamation. He makes the trip in compliance with a promise he made some time ago, when he believed Congress would adjourn shortly. Mr. Owen will return here within a fortnight.

Charles A. Zollinger, pension agent at Indianapolis, and wife, are visiting Captain Lawton and family, at Fort Myer, just across the river from Washington, for a few days.
Mrs. Senator Sherman and daughter have gone to their home at Mansfield, O., for the

summer and autumn. Yellow Fever in Florida.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19. - Surgeon-general Hamilton has received the following dispatches concerning the yellow fever in Florida: Jacksonville-New cases, 1; deaths, 1; recoveries. 2: under treatment, 18: total number of cases to date, 33; total number of deaths to date, 5. The fever is assuming a more severe type. Manatee-Total, 25 cases; none since the 11th.

Village fumigated and bedding clean. Palmetto-One case on the 15th; 16th, 2; 17th, 2: 18th, none. No connection with Manatee Cases. Restrictive measures adopted.

Tampa—Only one mild case since last report. Eleven cases in all, in eight of which the diagnosis is positive. Three deaths with black vomit. Another fever, probably mild dengue, here. Only one case of yellow fever under

There is no fever in Orlando, or in Sandford and Orange counties.

Opposition for the Whisky Trust,

St. Louis, Aug. 19.—Twenty four wholesale iquor-dealers of St. Louis have formed a corporation to build a gigantic distillery in this city. The purpose of the organization is to directly oppose the whisky trust, which has put the price of highwines at a figure which the organization claims is altogether too high in comparison with distillers' goods, notably the Kentucky brands. The corporation is capitalized at \$100,000, and it is proposed to put up a distillery with a capacity of of 200 barrels per day. Nearly all of the stock has been taken, and there will be violent opposition to the whisky trust from now on.

Steamship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 19. - Arrived: British Princess, from Philadelphia for Liverpool. London, Aug. 19 .- The steamer La Normandie, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizposse is in pursuit, and if Beaman is caught he and to-day. The steamer Rusia, from New York will be lynched.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

William's Speech Still Discussed, but Not Treated as a Serious Utterance.

It Is Predicted, However, that the Unsatisfactory Relations of Germany and Her Neighbors Will Soon Become Apparent.

The Closing Sessions of the World's Convention of Y. M. C. Associations.

Gen. Boulanger Again Chosen a Member of the French Chamber of Deputies-Parnell's

Libel Case Against the London "Times."

GERMANY AND HER NEIGHBORS. Their Unsatisfactory Relations Likely to Soon

Become Very Apparent. LONDON, Aug. 19 .- The British and the continental press are alike disposed to treat the bombastic speech of the German Emperor at Frankfort-on-the-Oder as a post-prandial address of the brutum fulmen order, and are inclined to the belief that if it meant anything at all, it merely indicated that the usual see-saw relations between Germany and Russia, and Germany and France has undergone no change, despite the recent meeting of the two Emperors. For the present, perhaps, there may be no manifestation of the feeling of insecurity which prevails, but it is freely predicted that when the existing tension caused by the Balkan troubles and Italy's action regarding Massowah becomes slackened, the unsatisfactory state of the relations of Germany to the northern empire and the southern republic

will make themselves alarmingly apparent. Apropos of the Eastern question, a new phase has been added thereto which emphasizes Turkey's helpless condition. The increasing impecuniosity of the Ottoman government has lately been observed by the Sultan's European neighbors with grim satisfaction, and an incident which occurred at the Turkish capital a few days ago, in connection with the expiration of the term of service of several German officers in the Ottoman army, must greatly add to their gratification. These officers were willing to renew their contracts with the Ottoman government, but declared that their stipends must be increased and prompt payment thereof guaranteed as a condition of continued service. The Porte refused to accede to these demands, and three of the officers immediately resigned, while others are expected to follow their example. It is notoriously a fact that the influence and methods of the German officers in the Turkish military service have wrought a wonderful improvement in the efficiency of the Ottoman troops, and it therefore seems very improbable that the Sultan would permit them to leave his service at this time if he were able

QUEEN NATLIE'S ENEMY.

Her Keen Witticisms at the Expense of a German Plenipotentiary.

Queen Natalie, of Servia, has good grounds for attributing much of her busband's conduct to the influence of her bitter enemy, Count de Bray-Steinburg, who for ten years past has held the post of imperial German minister to the court of Belgrade. A Bavarian by birth, the Count caused himself to be naturalized a Prussian within a few weeks after the defeat of the South German armies by Emperor William's victorious troops. For this act of desertion he was rewarded by Prince Bismarck with the post of secretary of the Prussian legation at Constantinople. It was while there that the Count and his wife became the heroes of an adventure which to this day provokes laughter and ridicule whenever their names are mentioned in any of

the chancelleries of the European capitals. It appears that one evening the Count and Countess were returning from a tete-a-tete excursion to the beautiful woods on the Asiatic shores opposite Constantinople when they were suddenly assailed by a band of twenty-eight brigands. The latter, after forcing them to surrender all their valuables, were cruel enough to tie their captives to separate trees, and, after stripping them of their clothing, to submit both husband and wife to nameless outrages. It was only on the following morning that some travelers on their way from Scutari to Stamboul discovered the Count and Countess more dead than alive still tied to the trees. Of course, it was universally expected when the adventure became known that the ill-treated couple would leave Constantinople at once and hide their indignities elsewhere. Far from this being the case, they made no attempt to get transferred to any other post, and rather seemed to enjoy the notoriety to which the adventure had given rise. Like true, practical Germans, they determined to make the most of the incident, and caused the Prussian embassador to demand for them from the Porte an indemnity of \$60,000 for the maltreatment to which they had been subjected. After a good deal of negotiation as to the monetary value of the damage inflicted the Sultan at length reluctantly gave orders for the payment of the sum demanded, exclaiming plaintively as he did so, "By Allah! que c'est cher pour deux Prussiens endommager."

Of course Queen Natalie, who is a Parisienne to the very tips of her fingers, and who has a keen sense of ridicule, has never tired of mak-ing the fat Countess and the Count the butt of her best witticisms. It is needless to add that, in such a small and scandal-loving community as Belgrade, neither the German minister nor his wife were allowed to remain in ignorance of Queen Natalie's remarks about them, and it was not surprising that they resented it in the bitterest manner and conceived the most violent hatred for her somewhat sarcastic Majesty. For years their entire efforts have been devoted to representing the Queen at Berlin as being imbued with the most hostile feelings toward Germany, and no opportunity was lost of poisoning the King's mind against ber. It is well known at Belgrade that Milan's conduct in forcibly removing the little crown prince from the Queen's custody was due to the sole instigation of the Count and Countess de Bray Steinburg, and that it was strongly opposed by the Austrian envoy, Baron von Hengel Mueller. To what extent the former was the case may be judged from the fact that on the evening of the little prince's arrival at Belgrade last month be was taken by the King straight from the railway station to a party at the German legation. where Milan, as is his wont, spent the whole night, until an early hour in the morning, play-ing baccarat and drinking heavily.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Madame Adam Says Bismarck Is a Liar, and Produces Specifications. Paris, Aug. 18.-Juliette Lamber, alias Mime. Adam, has hurled defiance at Bismarck, whose official organ was rude enough to deny the authenticity of a secret report to the Emperor published in the Nouveile Revue a fortnight ago. She pledged her word and honor the document was genuine, and vows she has a photograph of the original in the Chancellor's hand. "I have proofs of M. de Bismarck's lies," writes Mme. Adam, "and, if I vanished, other arms and pens would rise to threaten the most audacious liar in two worlds. In the report I published, the authenticity of which M. de Bismarck falsely disputes, the Chancellor lied to his Emperor, for the Brigarian documents were real when he induced Kaiser William I to swear to the Czar the documents were false. M. de Bismarck lied in getting Emperor Frederick III to affirm to Czar Alexander that the Bulgarian documents were forged, without any proof or sign of such a thing. The great Chancellor of Germany lied, but M. de Biemarck must not fancy he's done with me yet. My attitude depends on that of the German press. If I am attacked I shall hit back for every bite."

The World's Y. M. C. Association.

day, the morning session was not held, and the members of the convention attended the various churches, after which special conferences for Bible study were held. At 5 o'clock the first session of the convention opened. The topic was "What Is the Real Source of Life in Our Associations?" Addresses were delivered by Rev. Baumgrat, of Rouen; Rev. Waage, of Norway, and Rev. Osborne, of England. After brief addresses by the delegates a farewell meeting was held. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Beekman, Bishon et Skara, and Dr. Loren, dean Beekman, Bishop et Skara, and Dr. Loren, dean of the Cathedral of Upsala. To-morrow morning the delegates will generally leave for home.

Most of the American delegates will make a
brief tour of the continent before sailing for home. The convention has been a most successful one, and will greatly advance the associa-tion's cause, especially on the continent.

How the Tories Will Be Attacked. LONDON, Aug. 19.-Mr. John Morley, in his speech at Lincoln, yesterday evening, struck the key-note of the Liberal attack which will be made upon the government during the recess, in his allusions to the Parnell commission bill, and it is expected that Mr. Gladstone, on the occasion of receiving a deputation at Hawarden, to-morrow, will have much to say about the way in which the bill was rushed through. The ex-Premier, who is ruralizing at Hawarden, is invariably cheered by picnickers and other visitors whenever he appears in sight. He atread the lessons.

The Parnell Libel Case. Dublin, Aug. 19.—The Freeman's Journal, in a leading article, declares that Mr. Parnell is able to make the clearest possible case in proving the Times's letters forgeries. The Journal says that Messrs. Walter and Buckle, respectivaly the proprietor and the editor of the Times, will deny all knowledge of the origin of the letters, and will swear that they received them from their manager, Mr. McDonald, who, in turn, will decline to testify.

The Emin Bey Expedition. BERLIN, Aug. 19.-It is announced that Lieut. Wissman, who is now in Egypt en route to Zanzibar, is a member of the Emin Bey relief committee. If the relief expedition proved successful it is intended to form and maintain a commercial highway, with stations from the lakes eastward. For this purpose the German-African Lakes Company will be formed.

Boulanger Again Chosen a Deputy. Paris. Aug. 19 .- General Boulanger was elected to the Chamber of Deputies to-day to represent the department of Somme, of which Amiens is the capital. His majority was 34,723. The announcement of the figures created great excitement here.

Foreign Notes,

The Pope is suffering from rheumatism. He was able, however, to give audience to severa cardinals yesterday.

Premier Crispi started for Carlsbad yester day. He will visit Prince Bismarck, at Friedrichsruhe, during the week. The Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of

of Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday. Additional volcanic eruptions have occurred in the Lipari islands, and a snock of earthquake was felt at Port Maurice, in the Rivieria, yes-

Germany gave banquets on Saturday, in honor

Mahmoud Pasha, ex-Minister of Finance, is accused of having embezzled \$50,000 of the Turkish government funds, and an inquiry with open doors will be instituted at once. Schoonirere, the anti-Semitic leader, who is to andergo a term of imprisonment, was met on his arrival at Vienna by thousands of adherents The police and military had to interfere to pre vent riots. Eleven persons were arrested,

THE ATTEMPTED TRAIN ROBBERY.

Details of the Attack on a Union Pacific Train

-Thwarted by a Plucky Brakeman. RAWLINS, W. T., Aug. 19 .- At twenty-five minutes of 3 A. M. the east-bound Union Pacific passenger train was attacked by robbers at a water-tank two miles east of Dana station. The engineer, Breeze, was ciling his engine, and fireman Walling was giving the engine water from the tank, when three men rushed up to the front end of the train and cried, "Hold up your hands, you --- " The engineer did so and the fireman jumped down from the tender and was shot as soon as he struck the ground in the right arm, a flesh wound. In the meantime, a constant fire was kept up on the train by some of the robbers concealed in the darkness about fifty yards from the train. The front brakeman, William Tillman, when told to hold up his hands did so, when the order was repeated: "Higher, you -was standing on the the engine at the so he lifted his bands higher; his lantern dropped, when he was ordered to pick it up. He stooped down to do so, and at the same time the face, staggering him backwards, and then jumping on him. A desperate hand-to-hand conflict followed, both men rolling down the einder-bank into the track ditch. The brakeman was finally shot in the arm and through the hip, splintering the bone. When the robbers found they were foiled, they abandoned the attack and fied. The passengers were uninjured. A posse of men, mounted on fleet horses and well armed, left Rawlins on a special train for Dana, led by Deputy Sheriff Hanks. They struck the trail of the robbers a mile and a half north of the scene of attack. The camp of the robbers was found. Their horses were newly shod, and the trail was easy to follow. The brakeman's cap was found two hundred yards south of the tank, dropped there by the robbers in order to mislead the pursuit. Five bundred dollars per head for the robbers, dead or alive, is offered by the Union Pacific company, and \$500 by the Governor of Wyoming Terri tory. Eight men were seen at 8 o'clock A. M., crossing the Union Pacific track, two and a half miles east of Carbon, or thirty miles east of where the attack was made. They were well mounted and armed, and were heading south toward North Park, Col. They have made a de tour from the north, going east and then south. A posse from Carbon have started in pursuit The entire country is aroused, and short work will be made of the robbers if they are discovered. They are supposed to be part of the Teton-Basin Jackson gang of cow-punchers.

AN INDIAN SCARE.

Large Band of Sionx Start for the Cheyenne Country, Evidently Bent on Mischief.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, D. T., Aug. 19.-There was a great commotion here yesterday when it was learned that a large band of Sioux had gone to the Cheyenne country on the Tongue river, in deflance of objections interposed by Agent Gallagher. They left word that they were going to attend a sun dance, but it is feared that they have more serious intentions, as they have often threatened to join the Cheyennes and massacre the unprotected whites along the Tongue and Powder rivers. The Indians requested Agent Gallagher to allow them to go to the Tongue river country last week, but the latter, suspecting that there would be trouble, refused to permit them to leave the reservation. As soon as it was learned that the Indians had gone, a telegram was sent to General Ruger, who wired Col. Dudley, at Fort Custer, to send out troops at once to intercept them. In the afternoon two companies of the First Cavalry started in hot pursuit across the country to meet the recalcitrant reds. The troops are in command of Maj. . W. Hamilton and First Lieutenant R. P. Wainwright. It is believed that a bloody battle will be fought before the Sioux are taken back to their reservation, as they are in a bad state of mind and reported well armed.

Fatally Stabbed at a Dance.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.-Last night Frank Waltz, aged nineteen, and Angust Blettner. aged twenty-one, became involved in a quarrel while on the floor dancing at a birth day party at the residence of Mrs. Stringer, on Plumb street. Simultaneously Waltz and Blettner drew knives and sprang at each other. In an instant the fight was ended and Blettner was prostrated with a terrible gash in his left breast. Waitz was badly cut on the wrist. STOCKHOLM, Aug. 19.—The closing day of the Blettner's injuries are fatal, death being Young Men's Christian Association being Sun- I momentarily expected. Waltz is under arrest

GEN. HOVEY IN THE WAR

He Was Energetic and Capable, but Did Nothing That Requires Explanation,

And There Will Be No Occasion to Apologiza for His Acts-The More His Record Is Investigated the Brighter It Will Become.

Matson's Selfish Scheming Brings Him Into Disfavor with the President.

Gen. Brady Thinks New York Safely Republican, and Is Inclined to Believe There Is a Good Fighting Chance in Virginia.

HOVEY'S WAR RECORD.

An Investigation Will Only Result in Increasing His Strength Before the People. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—General Hovey has received about one hundred letters a day from Indiana since his nomination for Governor. His mail is loaded down with the most encouraging indications possible. Assurances are coming not alone from Republicans, but from Democrats, and if there was an inclination to do so, bundreds and hundreds of names of Democrats could be given who have stated to General Hovey that they would support him in his campaign. The rot rehashed against him in relation to his acts during the war have only given him renewed strength. General Hovey said to the Journal correspondent, this morning, that if there was to be comment made upon his vigorous action during the war, he expected a good deal of material could be found, as he bore the reputation of having been a very energetic man during about four or five years of the struggle.

There are a number of men in Congress who served with General Hovey for years during the war, and they say that there is not a single act that he will have to apologize for or explain. Mr. Funston, of Kansas, was a lieutenant under General Hovey, and engaged in several of the principal battles with him. Mr. Funston says that there cannot be the slightest taint brought against General Hovey's character; that while there were a few men on either side who acted selfishly in their commands, the more General Hovey's record is looked into the more brilliant and pure it will become. "I don't think," says Mr. Funston, "that there ever was a man who carried a musket or drew a sabre who was purer in his relations to the government, to his country or the men he commanded than Gen. Hovey. I wish they would stir up his soldier record in Indiana during the campaign. It would make him thousands of votes. The Republicans should encourage it. He will be shown to be a man of the most sterling bravery, brilliant patriotism and cleanest manhood imaginable. He was an ideal soldier, a true friend and an affectionate commander."

The publication of General Hovey's letter, written during his Helena campaign, will bring out some very strong points in his favor. One of the leading Hebrews of the State has written General Hovey that this publication only makes him stronger before the people and the Hebrew race; that they understand thoroughly his attitude, and his record, and that no man could have been pominated in the State who would get so much support from the race as General Hovey. The General has also received hundreds and hundreds of letters from men in the State representing in their official or individual capacity organized and unorganized labor. A lot of laboring men in Speaker Carlisle's district have written General Hovey that they will use their individual influence in Indiana in the approaching campaign, and they cite General Hovey's vote for Mr. Thoebe in his contest of Speaker Carlisle's seat. They point to the fact that every Democrat in the House from Indiana who voted on the Thoebe-Carlisle contest voted in favor of Carlisle, and against the petition of 3,500 laboring men who prayed for an investigation of the charges that fraud was committed in the election of Speaker Carlisle. They point out, also, that among the Indiana Democrats who voted against the prayers of the laboring men in that district was C. C. Matson, now the Democratic nominee for Governor. They promise to call the attention of the laboring men in Indiana to the fact that Mr. Matson not only voted for Speaker Carlisle, and against an investigation into the charges of fraud in the interest of the laboring men, but that he used all of his personal influence to throttle the requests of the laboring people and in favor of the usurpation of the laboring men's rights. They promise, also, to call attention to the fact that Mr. Bynum voted against an investigation of Mr., Thoebe's claims, and also Messrs. Holman and Shiveley. It is very probable that during the campaign Mr. Thoebe will appear upon the rostrum in Indiana, and will show to the laboring men who among the Indiana delegation have shown themselves to be the friend of the laboring men and who have steadily worked against the working men's

CANDIDATE MATSON.

His Selfish Scheming Brings Him Into Disfavor with the President. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.-Chairman Matson, of the House committee on invalid pensions, who, as the Deviceratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, is trying to lead himself to victory on the pension question, continues to get into worse and worse odor at the White House daily. In these dispatches, some days ago, it was stated that the selfishness of Mr. Matson on the pension question had got him into trouble with the President, and that he was without influence at the White House. That statement was made upon information furnished by a Democratic member of the House who is often in consultation with the President and Colonel Lamont, and subsequent developments have proven the truth of the assertion. Mr. Matson has been trying to perform the difficult circus feat of riding two horses at a time with a wide distance intervening between them. He has attempted to carry out the instructions of the President in the suppression of general pension legislation during the past three years, and at the same time make it appear that he, himself, is doing everything he can to enact general pension legislation. As long as the question was confined to Matson's individual district he was able to satisfy himself by secretly preventing pension legislation and making a reasonable open demonstration to show that he desired action in the House on pension bills. But when he was nominated for Governor and had the whole State of Indiana to canvass and the pension issue was one of the leading issues in the campaign, he felt that he must change his tactics. As soon as Mr. Mateon received the nomination for Governor he cut loose from the President, swung out into the open stream of at least assumed independence, and began to openly declare himself in favor of ex-"travagant general pension legislation, in direct conflict with the policy and desire of the administration. He saw that he must do something to capture a large number of the seventy thousand soldier votes in Indians or he could not be elected Governor. He immediately declared that he intended to report the bill from his committee to repeal the limitation of pension arrearages. This astonished the President very much, but Mr. Matson proceeded to carry out his declaration. It was a direct compromise of the President when the bill was reported and put upon the calendar, as it was a sturibling

tion. The committee on rules, of which Speak er Carlisle is chairman, has not met since Matson put his arrearages bill on the calendar, because there has been such a general demand on the part of all the Republican members of the House and hundreds of thousands of people throughout the country for the consideration of Matson's bill that the committee on rules feels that it would be necessary to do something with the demand in the event it held a meeting. Ah the Republican members of the committee on rules declare that if a meeting is held no business shall be transacted whatever till a day is fixed for consideration of Matson's bill, and to fix a day for its consideration means to determine when it shall be passed, as it would surely 'pass the House if it was taken under considera-tion. Of course, if it passes the House, it will pass the Senate. The latter body would run it through in a hurry. The passage of the arrearages bill contemplates an expenditure of \$250,000,000, and certainly there could be no such
tariff reform as the President has proposed during the next ten or twenty years. There are a
number of bills on the calendar which the President is very anxious to have recorded this dent is very anxious to have passed at this session, but they cannot be passed without a decree from the committee on rules, and the latter cannot meet while the Matson and the latter cannot meet while the Matson bill is on the calendar and there is such an overwhelming petition from the people for action upon it. One of the members of the committee on rules is Mr. Randall, who, although a Demoerat, is a tariff protectionists of the gilt-edged order, and as such he is not in harmony with the administration, and is in favor of the passage of the Matson bill. Of course if the committee on rules should meet Mr. Randall would vote with the Republicans to consider the Matson measure, and it would be favored by a report of the committee. port of the committee. The passage of the bill to repeal the limitation

of pension arreages would mean death to the President, since it would be passed by a solid Rupublican vote and the assistance of Randall Democrate, and since it would make tariff re-form impossible. It would, at the same time, elevate Matson immensely, and Matson is working with all his power for selfish ends. He has ing with all his power for selfish ends. He has his eye on the vice-presidency in 1892, and Governor Hill, of New York, it is well known, is his ideal candidate for the presidency. Matson would like to see the ticket in 1892 Hill and Matson. The President is bitterly opposed to Hill, and, of course, he cannot look with pleasure upon the machination of Matson. He has in view the record made by Mr. Hendricks in Indiana in 1872, when the latter was, by dint of exceeding popularity, elected Governor by about 700 maority, while all the rest of the Republican ticket was elected by much larger majorities. If Matson could secure the passage of the arrearages bill and elevate himself in the pending campaign and secure his election for Governor, while Cleveland would lose Indians, he would consider his road for the vice presidency in 1892 paved with granite, and he would consider Cleveland a very dead little duck in a very large pond. President Cleveland knows all about the selfish efforts of Marson; knows how the Indiana member has sacrificed every interest of the administration; knows how the Democratic candidate for Governor in Indiana is working in ways that are thoroughly inimical to the policy and interest of the administration, and for these reasons Mr. Matson is not awimming these days at the White House. Another thing which is being talked of at the

White House is this: In the high bids which Matson is making for the soldier vote in Indiana at present he feels entirely secure. He can make every conceivable promise with perfect security against ever being called upon to fulfill his promises. As Governor of Indians he would not only be without influence with the administration, but would be without influence in Congrees, and therefore could not only not assist his friends in securing federal positions, but he would not be able to bring about the promised legislation in Congress. He is, therefore, in a osition to bid as high as he pleases with perfect assurance that he will never be called upon to show his hand. If he was running for a reelection to Congress it would be a different thing. In the event of his election he would be asked to cash his political drafts. Matson's course in relation to pension legislation, and his attitude toward the interests of the White House are attracting general attention in Congress, and nine-tenths of the Democratic members of the House and Senate are heaping imprecations upon

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA

Gen. Brady Thinks the Former Safely Republican-A Fighting Chance in the Latter. special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 .- Gen. Thomas J. Brady, late Assistant Postmaster-general, and formerly of Muncie, came up from his country place, at Colonial Beach, on the Potomac river. this morning on business.

"I was over in New York for several days during the past week," said he, "and I never found so much enthusiasm in a campaign as the New Yorkers are working up. Harrison and Morton are as sure of carrying the State as candidates could be. Tariff alone will pull them through. The vacillating policy of the administration in regard to all foreign affairs and the catering to English interests will also help us greatly in New York. The Republicans are feeding the voters on solid arguments. There is no dress parade about this campaign. The reason of the people is appealed to, and the Republicans expect to get their votes from men who think and act from a principle, and who can see ahead where the present administration is drifting the country. There is the greatest determination," continued General Brady, "on the part of the Republicans in New York to achieve success that I have ever found, unless possibly the party in Indiana in 1880 is excepted. Every true American citizen in New York is organizing himself into a campaign committee, and is doing missionary work. Besides a question of free trade against a tariff for protection of American industries, the American question comes up, and the foreignborn citizens are as determined in this direction as the native-born people. Every true American citizen is so proud of his country that he wants it protected against invasions by foreigners and foreign interests. By the way, I think the Republicans in Virginia are going to win this time. I have never had much faith in the attempts to carry Virginia before, principally on account of our inability to get a free ballot and a fair count, and because we have had no very strong local argument to present Virginians. I think we will have about as free a ballot and fair count this year as the conditions of an honest people in a good State will admit; and then our tariff platform comes directly home to all Virginians. Every element of the Republican platform is of direct local interest to Virginia people. The Blair bill is strong in the State, and that will help us out immensely. I bope General Hovey will be elected Governor of Indiana. He was a model soldier, brave as a lion and true as steel, and the boys throughout the State ought to stand by him as they did in the sixties. The more the Democrats stir up General Hovey's war record the stronger be will appear to all classes.

WOMEN AS REPUBLICAN LEADERS. A New Organization of Feminine Allies

Harrison and Morton. The woman's national Republican committee have issued a circular-letter to the women of the

United States in which they say: "The Republican party is not a sectional-it is a national party. In its counsels are wounded veterans of the Union army, and soldiers of the late confederacy, and enfranchised slaves; the party knows no East, no West, no North, ne South. Eastern culture and Western enterprise have nurtured a conservative-radicalism as contiguous and continuous as is the continental railway system, which the Republican policy of

internal improvements made possible. "Across the 'bloody chasm'-a part of our historic past-are the clasped hands of growing industries, sensitive and responsive, with nerves of trade, steam, and smoke, and flame from furnace, factory and mill are the cloud by day and the fire by night, renewedly attesting Republican principles and guiding the country out from the wilderness of sectionalism into the promised land of a perfectly restored nation-

"In the ranks of the Republican party are found many citizens of foreign birth. In America they are Americans; they do not forget the mother country nor the fatherland, but here they are loyal to the stars and stripes; their loyalty was tested even to the shedding of blood in war; with whatever makes for good citizenship they are welcome in the party; their rights under the flag command respect.

"The achievements of this great party have made luminous this country's history. Under God's blessing it rescued the imperiled nation, saved the government our fathers left us and maintained the institutions which assure to American women the exalted position they now enjoy. The Republican party has always been the party of protection. Protection to the citizen, protection to the negro, protection to the ballot-box, protection to the ware-earner, problock in the way of all classes of general legisla- I tection to the wage-payer, and now in line with